The first Resident Commissioners, Pablo Ocampo and Benito Legarda, arrived in Washington in 1907. They were capable Filipinos, but due to existing conditions made rather colorless records. It was not until Manuel L. Quezon came as Resident Commissioner to serve as such from 1909 to 1916, and to put new life into the campaign for Philippine independence, that the American public became aware that there was a Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands. Not only was Resident Commissioner Quezon responsible in large part for the enactment of the Jones Law, but he possessed sufficient prestige to be able to suggest the appointment of Congressman Francis Burton Harrison to be Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. Followed other worthy representatives of the Filipino people, the last two being Pedro Guevara and Francisco A. Delgado. "Pedro," as he was affectionately called in Washington, has behind him longer service in the United States Congress than any other Philippine Commissioner—over twelve years. Also barring none, no more truly popular Filipino has ever resided in Washington.

To be Resident Commissioner to the United States has never been and will never be financially or socially unattractive to ambitious Filipino politicians. The former basic salary of 20,000 pesos ($10,000) a year plus secretarial and mileage allowances—and the Commissioners received bigger mileage allowances than any Congressman—came to a comfortable total. Then there was the social side of

Washington, particularly alluring to Resident Commissioners* wives, of which ladies like Mrs. Jaime de Veyra and Mrs. Camilo Osias made the most. Also, the chance for appearances before Congressional committees or on the platform to publicize the Philippines was not at all displeasing to the voluble and self-contained orators which most Resident Commissioners proved to be. ^

The first Resident Commissioner to represent the Com-